

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 166.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [396]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINKNEY, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. HARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

Accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current

Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

Accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 7th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

By ORDER of a MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as

Section E, of MARINE LOT No. 6, measuring

on the North and South 30 feet and 6 in.

on the East and West 40 feet and 11 inches.

Together with the Two HOUSES erected

thereon Nos. 5 and 7, in Jervis Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [526]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 9th August, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER of a MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND

LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar,"

Together with the following HOUSES,

erected thereon viz.

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 44.

10 " in Cheung Kung Lane, Nos. 4 to 10.

20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.

10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

The above Houses will be Sold in separate

Lots of one House in each Lot.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

or to

BRETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four

Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya

East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's

Road East. The above PROPERTY will be Sold

in one lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE

and 1 GODOWN in a lot, and the 17 HOUSES

in another lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 9, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDARS HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately

occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-

trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$22 per Case.

Pints.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI-

TORRINO FRATILLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,

West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAK & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN, PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French SATIN LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequalled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS,

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY.

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' 2 BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

IN TISSUE OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

ROSE & CO. COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases.

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SATIN SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY

COMPANY.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

AND

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [540]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND STYLOGRAPHS.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS</

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
CARBOLIC SOAPS.
BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.
SELTZOGENES.
EYE PROTECTORS.
EARS PLUGS.
FRUIT SYRUPS.
VIN-SANTE.
FELLOW'S SYRUP.
OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whist the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

We are sorely afraid that even in the most carefully conducted legal tribunals, justice frequently fails to hit the mark. It will hardly be disputed that law is one thing, and justice quite another; that these terms are seldom synonymous in fact, whatever they may be in what we may designate, our unwritten laws. The doctrines advanced by these statements completely upset all our preconceived ideas about law being blind, and infallible; blind in knowing no distinction of persons; infallible in the administration of justice, pure and unadulterated. No doubt in theory, law may claim the possession of these mighty attributes; but in practice mere theories, idle traditions of a bygone age, cannot hold their place for an instant against practical facts. It requires no logic, no cogent argument, or power of language to prove all this; we have it plainly demonstrated day after day in our so-called Courts of Justice.

From time immemorial we have had dignified in our ears the well worn maxim—*magnum est veritas, et prevalebit*, and its application to our law courts has been most religiously believed in. Possibly there may have been a time—long, long ago when people were inwardly more religious than they are now—when our tribunals were temples of justice, when an oath was looked upon as a sacred thing, and stamped sworn evidence with the hall mark of truth; but all these things, with the good old times, have passed away. Truth's impenetrable shield, although not altogether unknown, is, unhappily, in this degenerate age a comparative stranger to our courts of justice. There can be no doubt whatever in the minds of those persons who have given the subject the slightest amount of consideration, that lying witnesses in the Hongkong Courts have for some time past been the rule rather than the exception. Perjury, once regarded as a most heinous offence, appears to have become a pleasing pastime in the witness box. What is conveniently termed conflicting evidence, in nine cases out of ten, means gross perjury on one side or the other. Of course there are difficulties in the way of checking this growing evil; but without abandoning the grand old principle of always tempering justice with mercy, surely our judges can do something to clear their courts of this defilement! Cicero, a most profound judge of human nature wrote:—*Maxima illud est peccandi impunitas spes*, which in homely Saxon means that the greatest incitement to guilt is the hope of

sinning with impunity—and the truism is just as applicable to modern society as it was in the days of the Cæsars. Cicero's famous saying suggests a remedy for the pernicious evil, which, in spite of the wisdom, tact, and experience of our law-givers, has been for so long adulterating justice. Let our Judges decide on removing the incitement to guilt, by plainly demonstrating that unscrupulous scoundrels will not be permitted to commit perjury with impunity. Let every man go into the witness box distinctly understanding that he is to speak the truth, and that falsehood will be punished with the heaviest sentence the law allows. Were this principle strictly enforced we should soon have a mob of perjurers in Victoria Gaol; and an example would be set which could not fail to prove a deterrent to others whose easy going consciences are unable to recognise the sacredness of an oath, or the sublime principles of truth and honor.

There have been several cases before the Supreme Court lately in which deliberate perjury has been prominently conspicuous. In the recent libel case it was perfectly well known that BARNES and his satellites were not the witnesses of truth; that, in fact, the eminent tragedian and his wretched ragamuffins lied as if to the manner born. Until that trial we were under the impression that it was quite competent to endeavour to throw discredit on a witness; and if you could prove him to be a liar, that his evidence was to be deemed worthless. We subpoenaed the Editors of our contemporaries for the express purpose of proving BARNES to be an infamous perverter of truth, but the evidence was ruled to be inadmissible, for reasons which our non-legal mind is yet unable to understand. Another case in which gross perjury was undoubtedly committed was that of MARQUES V. WICKES, and we are strongly inclined to believe that it was not confined to one side only. We remember that Wickes had a very convenient or inconvenient—memory when he appeared in the witness box as plaintiff in a libel action against this journal, but then time may have improved it. Yet we must confess that we are not disposed to place implicit trust on all Mr. Wickes' sworn testimony concerning that mysterious one hundred dollars, and we are also very doubtful as to the veracity of the statements made on the other side, by Mr. MARQUES. One of the two certainly committed perjury; which one we of course cannot say. Again an even more flagrant case was alluded to by Mr. Justice SPOWLES yesterday, a case which in the interests of justice we hope to see thoroughly investigated. We refer to the action raised by Mr. THOMAS DE BOWLER against the BARNES DE CEREAL for a sum of \$885, alleged to be due for rent, money lent, and cost of a distraint. The matter by consent of both parties was referred to the Registrar of the Court, when the amounts \$173 and \$395.97 were admitted by the defendant, and the other items disputed. The Registrar, after taking evidence, decided in favor of the BARNES on all the issues, allowing the amounts admitted to be due for rent; but disallowing the cost of an illegal distraint, and the \$290 alleged to be money lent. As Mr. SPOWLES truly enough said, there must be fraud and perjury either on one side or the other, and justice demands that the matter should be subjected to the strictest investigation. There are many other cases of an almost similar class to which we could make reference; however, we think we have quoted sufficient to show that perjury is of too frequent occurrence in the witness box in our Courts to permit justice to be quite so satisfactory as it might be.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Post Office Department, that in consequence of Monday next being a Bank holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. and from 4.30 to 5 p.m. only.

We read that the Pope has just completed a literary composition said to be of the highest importance, dealing with the present political and religious situation. It will be published forthwith.

The *Paul Jones* came out of Kowloon Dock this morning, the Chinking filling the vacancy. The German steamers *Wille* and *Auton* go into the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day; the *Sunda* having come out.

Says an American paper—In Paraguay every gentleman introduced to a lady is expected to kiss her. But don't rush to Paraguay in a hurry, young man. The ladies of the country are homely, unrefined, and chew tobacco.

We read that the new Admiralty regulations, by which the grog-bills are to be checked so as to register the amount of wine or spirits received on board ship by each officer, are giving great annoyance to the Staff officers. Every bottle of wine or case of spirits bought by the officials, at their own expense, is docketed as it comes over the ship's side, and when the regulation amount per month has been received, no further quantity is allowed to any officer on board. This is carrying so-called discipline rather too far.

Quiz says that—Senator McPherson, of Ottawa, has written a book on etiquette to be observed by officers and members of the Senate. One of the rules is that no Senator shall call another a liar without first attracting his attention with an inkstand or paper-weight.

In answer to a correspondent, a Sydney contemporary writes—The department to which you refer is notoriously disorganised. The head of it has been drunk for years, and thousands of people are inconvenienced that he may wallow in whisky. Further particulars when the libel law is altered, and the present judges are pensioned off.

It seems to be quite true that Mr. Archibald Forbes, whose first wife died some years since, left the United States an engaged man after his last lecturing tour. The happy lady is Miss Lulu Meigs, the only unmarried daughter of General Meigs, of Washington, and as at present arranged the chief of the *Daily News* "specials" returns to America in October next for his wedding.

The significant announcement is made that M. Damala, the husband of Sarah Bernhardt, is reading with close attention all the works on duelling, fencing, pistol shooting, etc., he can procure. This course of study is varied by daily target shooting and practice with foils. Perhaps it only means, that he's fitting himself to become a teacher, although those who ought to know say that the "Divine Sally" will want a lot of looking after.

The London *Standard* says that the dominant influences of the day are uniformly hostile to copious, and not too friendly to moderate drinking. There are few English refreshment rooms in places of public resort where milk is not largely in demand. The amount of wine drunk at dinner parties is much smaller than of yore. Many drink none, and others largely dilute it. This arises from the action of the teetotal societies, whose sobering influences have spread upward.

It is reported that W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan the joint authors of "Trial by Jury," "Pinafore," &c., are at work on a new comic opera. It is said that the plot of the new work is most amusing, the principal character being a Lord Chancellor who is in love with one of his own wards, and who is consequently compelled to obtain his own consent to his union with her, and to satisfy himself that he is all that he should be. A very droll idea, and we have little doubt it will be worked out by Gilbert in very droll fashion.

We learn, says the *Daily News* of June 23rd, that for a considerable time past the Government have had under consideration the expediency of instituting prosecutions against certain English subjects who are said to be implicated in acts of slaveholding in Brazil, but that for some reason, which will no doubt be explained, they have at length decided that they will not prosecute. This grave matter it appears, has engaged the anxious attention of the Anti-Slavery Society during a period of several years, and it is expected that they will continue to call public attention to it.

The San Francisco *News Letter* says that despite the boasts of equality and independence made by Americans, an independent, honest man is the only one that cannot get appointed to government service. "The syphantic sneak, who is destitute of real ability, but who has the faculty of making himself agreeable in a worshipful sort of way to the stupidity and disgusting egotism of influential men, is rewarded by being pushed forward into positions that he is really incapable of filling, and which he would never obtain except through sheer cheek and playing lickspittle to influential charlatans."

The following which appears in an Australian paper is rather an ingenious form of advertisement.—When the plaintive whangedoodle wows the shy curlew in the gloaming, and the orbs of Heaven light the pathway of the skulking dingo prowling round for prey, then do the stars that shine over our city behold the clandestine lovers' meeting, as they talk with bated breath of Elysium. Now, what is Elysium? If you go to Batt, Rodd, and Purve's land sale at Enfield Heights, on Saturday, you will find those enterprising auctioneers ready to sell "Elysium" in small parcels to suit all buyers.

A MARRIED Chinawoman accidentally dropped a gold finger ring in the street yesterday evening. While looking for it, an enterprising bricklayer bore down, and snatching her earrings from her arctural appendages, ran off with them. The earrings, the woman stated, were worth ten dollars. Abandoning her search for the finger ring, she gave chase to the bricklayer, whom she had the satisfaction of seeing arrested by a constable, but in his flight he had managed to get rid of the earrings. The poor woman has thus lost both finger ring and earrings, but she had the gratification this morning of seeing the bricklayer sent to six months' hard labor.

Says the Sydney *Bulletin*—Mr. Matthews' historical butcher has a rival in Brisbane. Historical discussions fire his blood. Another weakness of his is the indiscriminate use of polysyllabic words. During a recent visit to Ipswich he worsted all the Athenian literati at the late Czar of Russia, by his profound knowledge of Russian politics, and the unmeaning magniloquence of his grand words. A wag, desirous to overawe him, got up and said: "Look here, my friend, the brilliancy, luminosity, and coruscating fulguration, not to say the effulgent nicency, of the late Czar's illustrious, imperishable, and honorific reign, were ineffably and incalculably sullied by a heterogeneous, variform mass of incompatible, multifarious and epicene component elements indissolubly interwoven with the opposing enigmas of the broad basis of national and fundamental liberty." The butcher stared aghast at the speaker; then, with a sudden impulse, rushed over to him, seized his hand, and exclaimed: "Put it there; you're a young man of great intellectual promise. Where's this quotation from?"

In view of the continued military preparations in Germany, and the attention which is being paid to augmenting and strengthening fortresses, the Russian Government has determined to press on immediately with the construction of the fortifications, the building of which was resolved upon about a year ago. The works at Kovno, on the Niemen, are to be commenced at once, and will be on a very large scale. The railway bridge over the Niemen and the entrenched camp are to be covered by a system of detached forts.

The two burning questions in Spain at present are, as in England half a century ago, Free Trade and the Slavery question. The Free Traders accuse the Government of having gone back on their promises, and threaten to secede and bring down the Ministry; and the Anti-Slavery Society had, the other day, a grand and successful exhibition in Madrid, where they made a great sensation by exhibiting the actual chains, whips, and other means of persuasion which the slave-owner can still, under the existing law, use upon his unhappy chattels.

A TELEGRAM from Malta, dated June 29th, announces that the individuals charged with taking part in the recent anti-Jewish riots at that place were tried on the 27th inst., before the Kamenetz District Court. Sentence was passed upon six of the prisoners. One of them was condemned to thirty-three months' imprisonment for having inflicted mortal injuries, another to four years' hard labour for outraging a Jewish girl of seventeen, the remaining four being condemned to various terms of imprisonment. The sentences were received with satisfaction by the public, upon whom the speech of M. Urusoff, the Public Prosecutor, made a profound impression, many persons being moved to tears by his account of the terrible excesses committed.

ONE of Archibald Forbes, the celebrated *Daily News* War Correspondent, anecdotes is about a sergeant in the Zulu war, who was specially commended after the battle of Gumbula, for having nobly saved the life of a wounded officer by standing over his body, protecting him with his bayonet against the Zulus, and finally carrying him to a place of safety. When Forbes came to Sydney, a waiter at the Union Club said to him:—"The last time I saw you, sir, none of us were thinking much about luncheon. That waiter was the identical brave sergeant! Does it not seem a shame that Time should have no other reward for courage of the highest and most chivalrous order than that? However, everything comes to him who 'waits.'"

We observe that a peevish sensation has lately been occupying Scottish society. Mr. Fraser, a Dublin architect, lays claim to the title of Lord Lovat, and to part of the Fraser estates. He says that the Frasers of Strichen and Lovat are descended from the Lord Lovat who suffered decapitation on Tower Hill in 1747 for rebellion; and that this Lovat was really no lord at all, as he had an elder brother who was forced, in consequence of having killed a man, to take refuge abroad. It is alleged that the peer lived for a time in New South Wales. The claimant professes to have in his possession proofs of his direct descent from the ancient Lords Lovat, whose title was revived in 1857 in favour of the father of the present lord.

The Paris *Journal des Debats*, in an article on June 29th, upon the Egyptian question, says:—"The British Government is right in desiring to act alone in Egypt. We do not know to what extent England desires our co-operation, but we firmly believe that such assistance will not be afforded. On no single occasion have we failed to acknowledge and declare that the control of the Suez Canal belongs by right to England, as it will belong to her *de facto*. It is for her a question of life or death. It is not in order to assure the payment of the Egyptian Debt that England will take possession of the Canal, that financial matter being but a straw in the balance as compared with the immense political, moral, and material capital possessed by England in her Indian Empire."

SOME of the sentences lately passed at the Police Court seem so inconsistent and absurd, that we deem it our duty to notice the matter. A few days since a man with nine previous convictions against him was sentenced to six hours in the stocks for larceny of fish. This morning a marine hawkler with two previous convictions for larceny against him, one being of door handles, was sentenced to a similar period in the stocks for a further larceny of these articles, his previous sentences having been three and six months' hard labour respectively. A carpenter with one previous conviction against him for larceny, for which he got six months' hard labour, was also sent this morning for three hours to the stocks, for stealing six fowls, the property of Mr. Cooke, of the Dock Company. The funny part of the matter is that a colic with no previous conviction against him was sent by the same Magistrate this morning to six weeks' hard labour for stealing two fowls! Upon what rational grounds such glaringly inconsistent sentences can be justified, we confess we are quite at a loss to understand. A lad record is allowed apparently to tell in the offender's favour, while a clean sheet goes dead against him. These old offenders must, we fancy, have opened their eyes wide with astonishment upon being informed that a few hours' exposure in the stocks would purge them of their crime. Surely such lenient sentences on old offenders, who are utterly impervious to shame, and would enjoy, rather than otherwise, the being gazed at in the stocks by their countrymen for a few hours; can only have the effect of increasing crime and rendering it very difficult for the police to cope effectually with the criminal classes. If the worthy magistrate who has introduced the innovation has done so by way of experiment, thinking that imprisonment having proved ineffectual in reclaiming these criminals, a few hours in the stocks may, perhaps, prove a deterrent, the sooner he undoes himself and abandons the unwise experiment the better.

We read that the plan for the reorganisation of the Turkish Army, as settled by the four German officers to whom the question was submitted, consists in forming model companies of each arm of the service, to be trained by German officers. From these companies will afterwards be formed model battalions, and finally regiments. The duration of the complete course of instruction will be three years. The German Colonel Kaeber has been appointed a General of Brigade and has received the Order of the Osmanie of the second class. Other German officers have been promoted to the rank of Colonels in the Turkish service, and have been decorated with the third class of the Osmanie.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*—Another meeting of the Austrian and German Emperors is in train, the rendezvous, as before, being Salzburg or Gastein and time next August. These annual conventionalities, if speaking well for the amicable relationship existing between the two Monarchs, can scarcely be said to bid well for the peace of Europe. An Austro-German alliance must be regarded with dislike, if not dread, by the surrounding Powers. Should it ever become fully cemented, the strategical position occupied by the allies would place Europe greatly at their mercy. Germany alone, since the Franco-German war, is almost too powerful for the peace of other nations, while a union between the two Empires mentioned would utterly upset the European balance. This particular meeting acquires a double significance from the fact that Prince Bismarck and the Austrian Prime Minister will attend their Imperial masters.

A LEADING member of the Egyptian colony in Cairo has communicated the following note to the *Paris*:—"The massacres at Alexandria are beyond doubt the work of the Egyptian Military Party. Three emissaries, quite well known to all the world, started from Cairo the week before the massacres, and deliberately planned them. The Governor of Alexandria had informed the Prefect of Police of their presence. The Consuls were to be decoyed to the scene of the riot, and put to death. To that effect, at 3.30 p.m., a gentleman on horseback went to their houses, and invited them to wait immediately upon Omar Pacha, the Governor, who was awaiting them *sur le terrain*. Now, after the events, Omar Pacha declared that he had given no such order. It may be requisite to assert once more that most of the Europeans who perished were killed by the Egyptian gendarmes, either in the streets or the guard-houses to which they had fled for safety. When Mr. Gladstone and M. de Freycinet stated in the English and French Parliaments that there had been merely a local disturbance at Alexandria, they no doubt did so to allay the anxiety of the public, since it is impossible to believe they could have been so misinformed by their agents. The European public is not aware of an incredible fact which should be made known. The Anglo-French squadrons are only allowed to send their boats ashore once a day, and at a given spot in the arsenal. That order was given by the Ministry of Marine, and has been strictly obeyed."

M. JOHN LEMANNE, the celebrated French journalist, writes in the *Debats* on the present troubles in Egypt, as follows:—"The English Government has now resumed freedom of action; let them make the best use of it. They are resolved to act alone, and we have no hesitation in applauding their resolution. How far they would like to have our co-operation we do not know, but we firmly believe it will not be given to them. We have always acknowledged that the mastery of the Suez passage belongs to England by right, as it belongs to her by fact. It is for her a vital, or rather a mortal question. It is not in order to insure the payment of the Egyptian Debt that she will take possession of the Canal; the few sous at stake in that are but a straw in face of the vast political, moral, and material capital of her Indian Empire. All these self-evident facts we fully acknowledge, but they are her concerns, not ours. England dreads our co-operation when, by a simple measure of police, we could have placed our foot upon the lighted match. Now the fire has reached everything; the result of fifty years of European labour is destroyed; the exodus is accomplished. England, however, discerning that the road to Hindostan may be blocked against her, is preparing to throw herself upon it with all her available strength. We can only give her our best wishes for the success of an enterprise which is necessary for her, but which is not so for us, and in which the clear opinion of France will permit our Government to take no part."

WITH the view of removing the abuses and irregularities attending the present system of recruiting, new regulations have been framed which came into force on July 1st. Large numbers of men now enter the service who either belong to the Reserves or the Regular Forces, or have been discharged from the army in circumstances rendering their resumption of military service undesirable if not illegal. It is believed that many of these irregular enlistments take place with the complicity of the recruiter, the amount of whose fee acts as an inducement thus to abet or incite to a breach of the law. The object of the new regulations appears to be to diminish this inducement by making the remuneration of the recruiter dependent more upon his general efficiency than upon the actual numbers of the recruits whom he may be instrumental in enlisting. A certain number of non-commissioned officers will be employed, under the officer of the district, exclusively upon the recruiting service. In addition to their regimental pay they will receive pay ranging from 1s. to 2s. a day and a fee of 3s. 6d. for each recruit they obtain for the Foot Guards, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, and 2s. 6d. for the Cavalry, Infantry, Army Hospital Corps, Commissariat and Transport Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps. These men are to be called paid recruiters. Bringing money (5s.) will be paid to any person not a paid recruiter who is certified to have brought the recruit. These sums are liable to a reduction when the man comes from the Militia, and to be entirely withheld when it is found that the enlistment is fraudulent or in a manner forbidden by regulations.

THE dead body of a Chinaman, aged 41, was found in a hut at Lap-sap-wan this morning, and sent to the Civil Hospital. The deceased, who had been very ill for the last week, is believed to have died from natural causes.

SAYS the New York *Times*—The United States own five iron-clads of the "monitor" class which have already cost the people over five millions of dollars, and to complete which, according to the plans of the Navy Department and the estimates of the contractors in whose hands they now are, will need as many millions more. It is extremely doubtful whether, when completed, these ships could be ranked as fighting machines of the second class; it is certain that for purposes of defence against even such a power as Chili they would be absolutely worthless. Yet the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported, contains an item of one million of dollars to be used, after a not very clearly defined fashion, in advancing our five monitors a step or two toward completion. Whether this resolution be the product of ignorance or jobbery, it is equally deserving of defeat. The hulks about whose future Mr. Robeson and his friends appear to have become suddenly anxious are as much out of date as the methods of naval administration which made their history what it is. The Government will find cause to rue any attempt to make these vessels effective ships of war as certainly as the Republicans in Congress will saddle on their party the responsibility of continuing the series of jobs which have made the monitors a byword and a reproach.

SAYS *Truth*—From a small pamphlet entitled "Rational Dress," I learn that all women who do not abjure petticoats in favour of trousers are devoid of sense and refinement, and are dominated by the instincts of the savage. All these moral defects, as well as several physical ones, may be cured, according to the authoress, by the adoption of the divided skirt invented by Lady Harberton. Petticoats, it seems, have robbed woman of her "proper equilibrium and healthy tone of mind," and those who have adopted the so-called rational dress, i.e., trousers, feel the benefit of the change in their "growing mental and physical activity." From certain rather mysterious phrases in the pamphlet I gather that the donning of the divided garment is but a preliminary step to the subjugation of man. That inferior creature may well tremble when he sees symptoms of growing activity in the shape of face and legged trimmed trousers. The note of revolt is struck in the dictum that it is "degrading for a woman to seek to make herself attractive." I was talking recently to a lady about these divided dresses. She told me that she had been shown one by her dressmaker, and that, so far as she could make it out, it divided the legs from each other, and yet had an undivided skirt over this "arrangement," so that it really amounted to trousers worn under a skirt.

We observe that a libel action brought by the proprietor of a Queensland newspaper, the *Maryborough Chronicle*, against the *Wide Bay News*, published in the same town, resulted in a curious *contemptus*. The jury asked Judge Harding what would be the smallest amount which would carry costs. The Judge refused to "name a figure," and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages one shilling; whereupon Judge Harding refused costs. This, says the *Bulletin*, was tantamount to a slap in the face to our own Manning for granting costs with a verdict for one farthing. Now that the affair is over, the *Wide Bay News* people are squaring matters very handsomely with the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, and volunteer an expression of regret that the letter, which was the cause of action, ever appeared. The *News* says, with reference to the suit:—"It was commenced in a momentary fit of irritation. Preliminary proceedings were hurried on. We were both good marks for the lawyers, and we have both had to pay smartly for giving credence to the random statements of an innocent cause. The door of conciliation or explanation was closed with all possible haste. The writ was issued on the Tuesday following the day of publication. The annoyance and bitterness of the affair are now over, and the lawyers and barristers alone have been the gainers."

WHILE people have so much matter for anxiety they cannot, says the *St. James's Budget*, be expected to give much attention to the struggle for political power which is taking place at Peking. A few facts in connection with the contest between the Grand Secretary, Li Hung Chang, and his numerous enemies may, however, be recorded. The appointment of Tso Tung Tang to the Nankin Viceroyalty a few months ago in some measure smoothed Li's path, but the situation remained one of great difficulty. At the very moment, too, when his position had apparently improved, he was brought to the verge of political extinction by the death of his mother. To most of us it will not be very clear why that event should so nearly affect his interests; but in China the duties of filial respect and grief take precedence of all official obligations or worldly considerations. Li Hung Chang should on this bereavement have gone into mourning and retirement for the space of three years; and the strict etiquette of the Court has seldom allowed even the first of Chinese subjects to excuse himself from this duty. To Li such a retirement would have meant permanent withdrawal from public life; and all his influence was exerted to obtain a special remission in the name of the young Emperor. His endeavours have proved successful, and the term of his retirement has been reduced by imperial favour to one month. Li's influence has, therefore, sufficed to extricate him from this difficulty; but his position is rendered very insecure by the continued dislike, and hatred even, of the Palace. The retirement also of his brother Li Han Chang from the Viceroyalty of the Liang Hu has deprived him of a valuable ally in the provinces; and the appointment just made of a nominee of the Emperor's father—Prince Chun, or the seventh Prince—to the command of the gates of the imperial city may prove to be still more fatal to his prospects.

THOMAS NEWMAN, of England, an unemployed fireman, was charged before Mr. Wedhouse this morning with being drunk and damaging property yesterday. Newman, it appears, while under the influence of fire-water, damaged property to the extent of 40 cents on a hawker's refreshment stall in Queen's Road West.—The defendant, who said he did the damage by accident, was fined 25 cents or a day for being tipsy, and ordered to pay the hawker 40 cents for his broken crockery and destroyed refreshments, or do another 24 hours. Being cleaned out of cash, Thomas gracefully accepted the alternative and went to goal.

ACCORDING to the London *Figaro*, troubles in Egypt have led, for the moment at least, to the entire loss of the Egyptian influence in the Upper Nile Basin. There has been for some time past a dangerous insurrection against Egyptian rule in the upper provinces, where the slave-traders dislike and fear the Egyptian authority—always, more or less, under European and anti-slavery direction. The insurgent leader, who is known as the False Prophet, and has been killed half a dozen times at least in the Alexandrian and Cairo telegrams, has now captured Khartoum, the emporium of the Upper Nile, and sits at the junction of the White and the Blue Nile. This, though none of the papers seems to have observed the fact, means simply the total ruin of all the elements of order and organisation introduced into the Sudan by Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon. Simultaneously, we have missionary accounts of an unusually equal activity in the East African slave trade.

ACCORDING to a Paris correspondent, unquestionably it is Germany who has taken the lead at the Conference; and there is nothing to show that the Porte's refusal to join the other Powers has been seriously combated by her. The question, therefore, is, what are the views of Germany, and as to this point the correspondent says:—"While France and England were directing their efforts against Arabi—that is, the army—the so-called National party, and Turkey, and supporting the Khedive, Austria and Germany were directing their efforts against Tewfik, and supporting Arabi, the military party, the Notables, and Turkey. They show at the Conference the same decided disposition to accept the accomplished fact, and to constitute Arabi one of the chief factors in the coming solution. England is already almost the only Power resolutely opposed to the maintenance of Arabi and to regarding the movement stirred up by him, and which has resulted in the present situation, as an accomplished fact. I say 'almost,' because France is not yet entirely of that view. But she soon will be. The great argument which will before long prevail, with her is, that any other solution necessitates the employment of force."

HONG KONG papers report a somewhat remarkable episode which has lately been accomplished by the Hon. Jon Keith-Falconer, the distance travelled in a fortnight being from Land's End to John O'Groat's House. Mr. Keith-Falconer, an old Harrovian and Canab, is a well-known amateur bicyclist, and had for some time past contemplated a journey on wheels from one end of the island to the other. He went down to Penzance towards the end of May; but the weather being very unpromising his start was delayed for some time, and even after a week's delay the wind and rain had not altogether abated. He left the Land's End Hotel early on the morning of Monday, June 5, and traversed Cornwall rapidly. The Devonshire roads were, as usual, bad and difficult; but those in Somersetshire gradually improved, and the journey through the centre of England was rapid and prosperous. Near Rugby the first accident occurred, from the breaking of a spring; but it was repaired in a few hours. Rain had thus far a good deal impeded the traveller, though it apparently had not damped his ardour; but with the Yorkshire journey began a continuous series of north-west winds which beat full in his face, increasing as he drew near the border, and when he entered Scotland attaining the violence of a positive gale. It was heart-breaking work to struggle against this, and it needed a considerable amount of physical strength as well as of courage to bear up in the face of it. For three or four days, with varying force, the blast had been beating against the bicycle; and Mr. Keith-Falconer, who had to walk in some cases for ten miles or more from the impossibility of forcing his way against the wind, found his foot becoming swollen and useless. He held on, however, and on Thursday night, June 15—the second Thursday of the expedition—he found himself at Dalhousie with the wind at last abating. He was then at a distance of 215 miles from his goal, and his foot was very painful. However, bathing and poulticing did something for it, and on the Friday morning the weather and the road were inviting. He saw his opportunity, and started at a quarter past nine in the morning from Dalhousie. That day he lunched at Inverness, dined at Dingwall, and slept at Tain. On Saturday he started for the last time, rode along the coast of Sutherland, mounted the Ord of Caithness before the sun had set, reached Wick a few minutes after midnight, and by twenty minutes after three on the morning of Sunday, June 18, he was knocking at the door of the John O'Groat's Hotel. So ended an enterprising and interesting ride. It is certainly the first time that a traveller has journeyed from end to end of our island by the force of his own personal exertions in the space of less than a fortnight. The route lay through Thurro, Launceston, Oakhampton, Exeter, Taunton, Bath, Cirencester, Chipping Norton, Banbury, Rugby, Leicester, Melton Mowbray, Grantham, Newark, Tuxford, Retford, Bawtry, Doncaster, Weatherby, Catterick, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Berwick, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Bridge of Allan, Crieff, Perth, Dalhousie, Aviemore, Carr Bridge, Inverness, Dingwall, and the coast road to Wick. The distance so taken was exactly 994 miles, and the time occupied twelve days twenty-three hours and a quarter, or, speaking roughly, thirteen days. The last 215 miles were ridden in forty-two hours.

LORD Ellenborough once said to a barrister, upon his asking in the midst of a boring harangue: "Is it the pleasure of the court that I should proceed with my statement?" "Pleasure, Mr. —, has been out of the question for some time, but you may proceed."

ROBERT SAMUEL GERRARD, of Jamaica, the individual who evinced so strong a predilection for durance vile in Victoria Gaol a few days ago, was up again this morning before Mr. Wedhouse on the charge of being drunk and incapable. Gerrard was brought to the Station about 5:30 yesterday evening in an insensible condition, and was sent by Inspector Thomson to the Civil Hospital. All the Inspector's efforts were unable to wake Gerrard up. In his defence, he said he was not drunk, but was very sick and had a fit. He had not been imbibing. The case was remanded till Monday, and Dr. Stockwell ordered to be subpoenaed.

THE *Times* correspondent at Alexandria relates a striking incident which occurred on Wednesday, June 21st, at a reception by the Khedive:—"I was received by the Khedive, together with sundry Europeans and natives, among the latter being a certain Daoud Pasha, Mudir of Esneh. Some one having referred to two Syrian Christians, who were drowned in attempting to escape, Daoud Pasha said, in an excited tone, 'So much the better; they have gone to hell.' The Khedive looked very pained, and said, 'Have they not souls, as we have?' 'No they are cursed imbeciles; let them all go the same way.' The Khedive, seeing that he was excited, tried to calm him and said: 'When all the Europeans have left the country, what will poor Egypt do for its bread?' 'We can live by ourselves; we want no cursed foreigners. Let them all go to hell.' The Khedive turned the conversation, and on his leaving remonstrated with him, and refused to allow him to kiss his hand—which, by the way, the Pasha had done very effusively on his entrance."

A HUNT FOR A STEAMER.

Early on Thursday forenoon the good folks at Kowloon Docks were rather startled at observing a strange steam launch bearing straight for the landing place. Steam launches are not such rare visitors to the Docks that this particular one should, under ordinary circumstances, have caused alarm; but there was something so suspicious about the movements of this craft, and the actions of the persons on board, that thoughts of a Russian or German invasion quickly led to a consultation among the Dock Company's braves whether it would not be advisable to get out the old-fashioned muskets, which are such brilliant ornaments in the extensive armoury, so as to be prepared for the worst. The sight of a familiar face, that of Captain Dare, once well known as commander of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s tow-boat *Sea Gull*, removed all fears, and rendered the proposed "in arms" unnecessary. That there was something wrong was undoubted; what that something was Captain Dare very quickly made apparent. The worthy Captain was excited, greatly excited, and no marvel either. He had lost, in a most mysterious manner according to his account, a steamer called the *Ben Kalis*, and being on the trail of the vanished one, was anxious to obtain some clue likely to assist him in his search. The *Ben Kalis* was in harbour on Wednesday all right, and the gallant skipper, having some business to transact on shore, left her safe and snug in charge of the mate and engineer; but on his return no trace of the clipper could be found. All kinds of speculation were indulged in without bringing either consolation or hope to the bewildered mariner, until at last it struck him that the mate and engineer must have "annexed" the steamer for their own pursuits. It was then that Captain Dare proved himself a man of action; he hired a steam launch, and immediately started off in pursuit of the runaway, and in course of time shaped his course to Kowloon, where, as above related, he landed safely. To his hurried question, had anyone seen the *Ben Kalis* steaming out the Lyce-moon Pass, he received an answer in the affirmative; and a positive negative was returned when he inquired if she had been observed returning from thence. On being assured that the vessel had actually been seen bearing away out the Lyce-moon, Captain Dare lost not a moment in starting in pursuit, and on reaching that well known rendezvous for enthusiastic sportsmen, Deep Bay, he beheld the missing steamer quietly riding at anchor. Probably being scared at the possibility of a desperate resistance from the pirates (?) who had decamped with his floating home, and possibly having the notorious *Forset* case in his mind's eye, the gallant Captain, after some deliberation, decided on procuring reinforcements before pouncing on the unsuspecting knights of the Black flag. And so shaping his course to Shau-ki-wan he enlisted the sympathy and aid of "lang Sandy Mackay," the redoubtable representative of law and order in that remote dependency of the British Crown. Accompanied by Inspector Mackay and his merry men, Captain Dare now got his courage up to the sticking point, and bore away for Deep Bay where the *Ben Kalis* still lay at anchor. The vessel was at once boarded; there were no pirates on board, no resistance offered; in fact there was nothing wrong or irregular in any way, the storm in a tea cup raised by the captain having originated by the mate and engineer removing the steamer to a safe anchorage in face of an expected typhoon. On seeing the true state of affairs Captain Dare at once assumed command, had the anchor taken up, and steered for Hung-ham, where he arrived, and anchored off the Docks about 5:30 p.m.

Evidently with an eye to business, one of the Dock Company's energetic officials boarded the craft, and found matters generally at loggerheads. Captain Dare, the mate, and engineer were exchanging rather doubtful compliments in anything but select language; the water appeared to have risen above the stokehold plates, and it seemed the general opinion that the vessel was leaking

badly. The Dock Company's representative suggested that it would be advisable to place the steamer in dock to see what was actually amiss; but the Captain could not quite see this, and decided to go on. From the stories told by the persons on board, the whole of the circumstances connected with this "comedy of errors" would appear to be as follows:—The *Ben Kalis*, a small steamer built by Amoy, and engaged by Fenwick & Co., was, for reasons best known to her owners, anchored some distance below Green Island, outside the Harbour limits. On Wednesday afternoon the weather looked threatening, and the Captain being ashore, the mate and engineer held a consultation, and decided that it would be the best plan under all circumstances to run for a safe anchorage in Deep Bay, and immediately started for that haven of refuge, going through the Lyce-moon at about 3:30 p.m. As above related they anchored in Deep Bay, and remained at anchor until boarded by the Captain on the following afternoon.

It seemed rather a pity that Captain Dare's first version of this affair—that it was a Hong-kong edition of the notorious *Forset* business—should have been so ruthlessly upset; but no doubt the worthy skipper's imagination for once got the better of his judgment. Let us express the hope that, after his fruitless appearance at the Police Court yesterday, Captain Dare has arrived at the sensible conclusion that for the bungling and blundering of the last few days he is mainly responsible. We are told by those who ought to know that the *Ben Kalis* is a grand specimen of naval architecture, even in these days of advanced science. Certainly she has not made a very promising start in her "life on the ocean waves;" but then accidents will happen. We wish Captain Dare and the *Ben Kalis* a pleasant cruise to Singapore.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 9th.

The Netherlands-India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alph* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here about the 12th.

The steamer *Fortuna* left Sydney on the 16th ultimo, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d. may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

Today's Advertisements.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of Two CHILDREN, must be a GOOD NURSEMAN. Apply by Letter to "E. F. G." Office of This Paper. Hongkong, 5th August, 1882. [549]

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Macao, 15th July, 1882. [504]

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HONGKONG, 6th April, 1882. [214]

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No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOMS, VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES, ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Y. E. U. Q. A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALTY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. HONG KONG.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG, 4th April, 1882. [211]

S. Z. H. I. N. G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTEO AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [328]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

S. A. M. H. I. N. G. (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of "Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [302]

T. O. K. K. E.

COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Intimations.

J. M. G. U. E. D. E. S. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hong, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SHET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root, the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair, it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [516]

For Sale.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY. I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

I S. G. U. A. R. A. T. E. E. D. Manufactured.

SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [297]

WING T. Y. LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellics, Mackerell, Shrimps Tongues, Choice Trip, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c. A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1881.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

No. 6, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Nam-rian*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Nam-ria*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Hanoi.—Per *Ping-on*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 8.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Phenicia*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Yokohama (direct).—Per *Standa*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 9 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Year 1882*, which super-sedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET. The French Contract Packet "NATAL" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, the Australian Colonies, Pondichery, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

At 11.15 A.M. Registry closes.

At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS. THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE. 5 P.M.; Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE. 7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—

Thursday, August 17th. Do. 31st.

3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

